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Exhibit Traces Construction of Library Building

"10 First Street, Southeast: Congress Builds a Library, 1886-1897," a major exhibition illustrating the construction and decoration of the 83-year-old Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building at the 10 First Street address, opened on November 20.

The exhibition is located in galleries which had been closed to the public since the 1960s to provide book and work space for the growth of the nation's library. These galleries now are being vacated as collections and staff are moved into the new Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, and the original art work long obscured can now be seen.

The exhibition contains over 350 items, including reproductions of photographs of construction from the 1880s and 1890s, drawings of furnishings, portraits, news clippings, and souvenirs of the period. Construction of additions to the building and renovation projects are also illustrated through photographs. Two slide shows, "Constructing the Building" and "American Artists Create a Masterpiece," are shown continuously.

Helen-Anne Hilker, former interpretive projects officer at the Library, is the curator of the exhibition. The exhibit designer is J. Michael Carrigan, exhibits officer.

Between 1774 and 1800, delegates to the Continental Congress and members of the U.S. Congress used the books of the Library Company of Philadelphia and of the New York Society Library whenever they met in those cities. In the spring of 1800, with the impending move of the Government from Philadelphia to the newly created District of Columbia, the Sixth Congress of the United States created the Library of Congress, which occupied various quarters in the U.S. Capitol until moving to the new Library building on November 1, 1897.

An act of the Congress of March 3, 1873, authorized a competition to elicit architectural designs. Out of 28 entries, the design of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz of Washington, D.C., won the first prize.

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On July 11, 1893, when this photographic record of progress in constructing the Library's new building was made for the engineers, the main pavilion at the center of the west front lacked its fourth story, and the windows for the Main Reading Room in the octagon of the rotunda directly behind the pavilion could still be seen. On the portico above the second story of this pavilion can be seen the eight empty granite bases that awaited the 16 pillars of 14,200 pounds each that were to be hoisted to the third level and set in place in the coming weeks.

The design was in the style of the Italian Renaissance. More than a dozen years passed before a building was authorized by the Congress. Finally, on April 15, 1886, a bill was passed to erect a building on a Capitol Hill site and designated the 1873 Renaissance design the plan to be followed.

John L. Smithmeyer was appointed architect for the building in October 1886 and Brigadier General Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Army Engineers, was named director of the project. Bernard Richardson Green was appointed superintendent of construction in April 1888. After the general's death in 1896, Green was directed by the Congress to take over Casey's construction responsibilities along with the custody of the building and grounds.

During the years Green worked on the building, he kept a detailed journal on its construction and decoration. This account and the Library's collection of official photographs clearly document the progress of construction.

Hundreds of architectural drawings in the Library's collections show the structure and decorative elements of the building. Some bear the signature of Paul J. Pelz, others are stamped with the seal of General Casey's son, Edward Casey, who was responsible for many of the interior designs. Other drawings are signed by Green. These drawings also have served throughout the years as reference tools for the building's continuing maintenance.

Never before had the U.S. Government commissioned so many works of art for a public building or decorated one so sumptuously. As a whole, the Library building stands as one of the grandest examples of beaux arts architecture in the United States.

Imaginative ornamentation appears throughout the interior of the building. More than a hundred mural paintings adorn the tympanums and the vaulted ceilings of the west main pavilion, the corner pavilions, and the west curtains. Two more in the lantern and the collar of the rotunda's dome look down on 24 statues and the sculpture surmounting the great clock. Twenty-four statues dominate the Visitor's Gallery; eight symbolize fields of human endeavor and 16 portray outstanding individuals.

There are 42 granite sculptures on the exterior of the building in addition to the reliefs on the bronze doors and their granite spandrels. Also on the exterior, nine more portraits appear in the granite busts on the west main pavilion's portico. In the windows of the corner pavilions, 33 ethnological heads symbolize the peoples of the world as determined by anthropological studies of the late 19th century. Dominating the west exterior front is the Court of Neptune fountain.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The Library is fortunate to possess many original drawings, sketches, and cartoons used as studies for the murals and mosaics throughout the building. Most of these works symbolize some aspect of civilization. Favorite themes are knowledge and its transmission and society and its structure.

The furnishings were designed to blend with the building's style. They were sturdy and comfortable and more original furniture remains in use today than might be expected. Although the readers' chairs in the Main Reading Room were replaced after more than half a century of use, the central desk and readers' desks have required only refinishing. A number of original oak reading and writing tables, as well as benches around the Library, remain in use.

For several years after the building opened in 1897, art critics, photographers, and the media throughout the country publicized the new building. More than half a million visitors saw the building within the first year. Entrepreneurs joined in and the Library's image was reproduced on all kinds of objects. Souvenir plates showing the west front of the building manufactured in England or on the Continent seem to have been especially popular.

Continuing growth of the collections and staff resulted in five construction projects during the first half of the century. In 1910, a new bookstack filled the southeast courtyard, and another was built in 1926 in the northeast courtyard. The east front of the building was extended in the early 1930s to house the rare book collection in rooms with controlled temperature and humidity.

Two construction projects were the gifts of private donors. In 1925, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge donated funds to build an auditorium for chamber music concerts in the northwest courtyard. Three years later she gave funds to add a small reflecting pool. Gertrude Clarke Whittall donated funds to construct a pavilion which adjoins the Coolidge Auditorium and houses the Whittall collection of Stradivari instruments and provides a setting for cultural events.

Several projects were undertaken in the 1960s by the Architect of the Capitol in cooperation with the Library to clean, renovate, and restore areas of the building. The exterior was steam cleaned, a new heating, ventilating, and air conditioning system was installed, and the Main Reading Room was cleaned and restored.

During the 1960s and 1970s, overcrowding continued to necessitate the conversion of cellars and storage areas to work space. Exhibition galleries were closed and partitioned to create more office space. With the opening of the James Madison Memorial Building earlier this year, it became possible to remove the partitioned offices from the exhibition galleries, and, for the first time in nearly 20 years, murals, mosaics, and decorative stucco on the vaulted ceilings can be viewed once again.

"10 First Street, Southeast" will be on display indefinitely. Exhibition halls are open from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

Both an exhibit catalog (of the same title) and a poster are on sale for $4.75 and $3, respectively, at the sales shop on the ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building; both are available in person only. Mail orders for the catalog (prepaid, postage included) should be directed to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-000-00122-2) and for the poster to the Library of Congress, Exhibits Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Program Planned for Friends' Groups

Sandy Dolnick, president of Friends of Libraries USA (on the left), visited the Library on October 31 to plan a forum on "Good Ideas for Friends' Groups" that will take place on Monday, February 2, 1981, from 2 to 4 p.m. in the Whittall Pavilion. The meeting will be sponsored by the Center for the Book.

Also present for the planning session were John Y. Cole, executive director of the Center for the Book, and Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer.

Stradivari Memorial Concert Planned

On Friday evening, December 19, the Juilliard String Quartet and cellist Bonnie Hampton will present a chamber music concert in the Coolidge Auditorium commemorating the death of Antonio Stradivari on December 18, 1737. Each year a Stradivari memorial concert by the Library's resident string quartet honors the great instrument maker and celebrates the gift of five of his instruments to the Library by Gertrude Clarke Whittall in 1935-36.

The members of the Juilliard String Quartet—violinists Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violist Samuel Rhodes, and cellist Joel Krosnick—and Miss Hampton will perform Mozart's String Quartet in G major, K. 387, the Quartet No. 2 ("Intimate Letters") composed by Leoš Janáček in 1928, and the String Quintet in G major, Op. 14 (1904) by Sergei Taneyev.

Bonnie Hampton, a resident of San Francisco, Calif., combines an active performing career with teaching at Stanford University and the San Francisco Conservatory of Music. She studied with Pablo Casals in Europe and Puerto Rico and during the 1960s was a regular participant in the Casals and Marlboro Festivals. Currently a member of the Francesco Trio (winner of the Naumburg Award), she has also appeared as guest artist with the Griller, Budapest, Lenox, and Guarneri String Quartets.

The concert on December 19 will begin promptly at 8 p.m. Tickets will be distributed at the Patrick Hayes box office, 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday morning, December 15. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

The same program will be offered on Thursday evening, December 18, to guests of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation.

Volume 41 of HLAS Issued

John H. Kyle, director of the University of Texas Press, visited the Library on October 20 in order to present to Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin a copy of Vol. 41 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (HLAS), the first one in the series to be published by the University of Texas Press (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for July 27, 1979, p. 284). The University of Texas Press has a long and successful record of collaboration with the Library's Hispanic

HLAS editor Dolores M. Martin, The Librarian, and John H. Kyle

Division, having published many noted works edited by the division, including the 16-volume *Handbook of Middle American Indians* and the two-volume *Latin American History: Essays on its Study and Teaching.*

The first 13 volumes of HLAS were published by Harvard University Press. In 1951, the University of Florida Press took over publication with Vol. 14 and continued for the next 28 years through Vol. 40 (1978).

STAFF NEWS

Career Development Seminar Set for December 17

Career Development Seminars sponsored by the Staff Training and Development Office in October and November have been enthusiastically received by staff members. The third seminar in the series, "To Have an MLS or Not to Have an MLS," will be given at 11:45 a.m. on Wednesday, December 17, in room 317 of the Navy Yard Annex. The session will be conducted by Arnold Bellefontaine, executive officer in the Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs. The seminars are part of the "One Step at a Time Career Counseling Program" and are designed to broaden the participant's knowledge of the Library.

Joan Van Blake of the Labor Relations Office is pictured leading a discussion on "Some Secrets to an Effective Job Application" in the November Career Development Seminar.

All interested staff are invited to attend. Staff members whose attendance at this program may require time exceeding the normal lunch period should consult their supervisors.

Death of a Retired Staff Member

Mary P. Boyle, who retired as head of the Administrative Services Section in the Central Services Division on February 15, died of cancer on Friday, October 24, at her home in Gambrills, Md. Her long Government career, which included 17 years in the Central Services Division, was reported in the LC *Information Bulletin* of last July 4.

Mrs. Boyle's colleagues will remember her many fine qualities, among them the ability to adjust to each changing situation and her enthusiasm for the job. One coworker recalls how Mrs. Boyle never tired of helping others and her fondness for beautiful flowers, which always graced the office while she was there.

She is survived by a sister, Ruth Carroll of Timonium, Md., a daughter, Maureen McCarron of Malawi, Africa, and three grandchildren. Funeral services were held Monday, October 27, at the Holy Family Catholic Church in Davidsonville, Md., with interment in the Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

Russell Smith Retires

Russell M. Smith, manuscript historian and specialist in microfilm publications in the Manuscript Division, retired on November 7 after more than 24 years of Federal service.

On September 10, 1956, Mr. Smith was appointed

Carolyn Sung presents Russell Smith with a framed print of Presidential autographs. Sitting left to right, Fred Shelly (former head of the Presidential Papers Program), Paul Heffron, and Mrs. Smith.

to the position of assistant head of the Processing Section of the Manuscript Division and subsequently held responsible positions in several sections of the division. In 1965, he was promoted to head of the Presidential Papers Section, where he supervised a program begun in 1958 to organize, index, and microfilm Presidential papers in the collections of the Library. Under Mr. Smith's supervision, the preparation and microfilming of seven Presidential collections, including the voluminous papers of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, were completed. Upon completion of the Presidential Papers Program, Mr. Smith was assigned the position from which he retired.

Before coming to the Library, Mr. Smith spent six years on the staff of the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia. He holds a bachelor's degree from Davidson College (1941) and a master's degree in history from the University of Virginia (1953).

At a luncheon in his honor in the Madison Building, Paul Heffron, acting chief of the Manuscript Division, and Carolyn Sung, assistant chief for bibliographic services, Photoduplication Service, presented Mr. Smith with gifts of luggage and an enlargement print of Presidential autographs.

Personnel Changes

Appointment: Janice Webb, supply clerk (typing), GS-4, P&S, 00674.

Temporary Appointments: Abbie Ford, clerk-typist, GS-4, Ser Rec, NP; Patsy Newell, deck attendant, GS-2, Col Mgmt, G113A; Rayshel Stewart, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Acq & Proc, NP; Shelby Willis, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G113A; Anne Witty, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G113A.

Temporary Reappointment: Carol Sargeant, writer-editor, GS-9, NLS/BPH, NP.

Resignations: Sarah Basbas, Cop Inf & Ref; Susan Brawn, CRS AIS; Sally Brown, Health; Maxine Christian, Subj Cat; Ira Davis, FRD; Randall Fosner, Ord; Donald Green, Bldgs; Donald McGlynn, Col Mgmt; Anthony Magri, NUCPP; Michelle Robinson, CRS E; Shirley Thompson, Mss; Jeri Yaryan, Cop Inf & Ref.

Samuel James Presented 25-Year Pin

Samuel James, assistant supervisor of the Bibliographic Inquiry Unit of the Card Distribution Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, received a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on October 29 from Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services.

A native of Ahoskie, N.C., Mr. James began his Federal career in April 1955, when he entered the U.S. Army after having attended North Carolina Agriculture and Technology University in Greensboro, N.C., from 1952 until that date. He served with the U.S. Army for three years and then came to work as a guard in the Library in October 1958. A year and a half later, he transferred to the former Card Division. Since then, he has held numerous positions, among them, proofsheet clerk, audiovisual assistant, supervisor of the Audiovisual Unit, supervisor of the Arranging and Filing Unit, and assistant supervisor of the Card Control Unit. He assumed the duties of his present position in October 1977.

He received an outstanding performance rating in 1971 and quality increases in 1972 and 1976.

Charles Taylor's Career Reaches 25-Year Mark

Charles Taylor, supervisor of the Editorial and Reference Unit, Processing and Reference Section, Serial Record Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on October 31 by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Taylor, a native of Washington, D.C., entered the U.S. Navy shortly after his graduation from Spingarn High School in 1955. He served for two years and then came to the Library about two weeks after discharge, coming to work as a deck attendant in the Stack and Reader Division in late October 1957. He subsequently transferred to the Serial Division before being named accessioner in the Serial Record Division in 1961. Thereafter he held a number of positions in the latter division: searching and reference assistant, senior accessioner, reference assistant, head of the Recording Section, and supervisor, Special Recording Unit, before assuming his present position. In 1976, Mr. Taylor was given an outstanding performance rating.

Gertrude Trower Awarded 25-Year Pin

Gertrude N. Trower, supervisor of MARC Monograph Verification Unit III in the MARC Editorial Division, was presented a 25-year Federal Service Award pin on October 27 by Mr. Howard.

Mrs. Trower came to the Library shortly after graduating from North Carolina College at Durham. She started her Federal career as an arranger in the former Card Division in October 1955, where she held the positions of checking and billing clerk and

Holiday Festivities Previewed

Long a holiday tradition at the Library, the annual carol sing will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, December 23, in the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. A special tribute is being paid this year to retired Library staff members, who are invited to share in the holiday celebration. Traditional carols will be sung along with several musical selections offered by the WRA Choral Society and the Copyright Chorale.

Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh will welcome the retirees during a coffee hour in their honor beginning at 10:30 a.m. in the Whittall Pavilion. Special tours will be given of the newly cleared areas of the Thomas Jefferson Building and the James Madison Building at 11:30 a.m. Retirees who plan to attend the coffee or participate in the tours on December 23 are asked to call the Educational Liaison Office, 287-5219.

Present staff members who are in touch with retired Library staff are encouraged to share this information with them. Invitations are being mailed to all retirees who have left the Library since 1968, but mailing lists may not be complete and do not reflect changes of address. Divisions planning Christmas parties after the carol sing on December 23 are encouraged to include division retirees in the festivities.

Another concert is scheduled for 12 noon on Tuesday, December 16, with the WRA Choral Society performing in the Coolidge Auditorium. The program will include a combination of contemporary and traditional Christmas music as well as several original gospel compositions by John Watson, director of the group.

Staff members and their families gather around the Christmas tree in the Great Hall during last year's annual carol sing.

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searcher before becoming a searcher-filer in the Union Catalog Division in 1964. She returned to the Card Division the following year as a reviser and then held increasingly responsible positions as investigator, supervisor of the Arranging and Filing Unit, and supervisor of the Searching Unit. She transferred to the MARC Editorial Division in October 1974 as a MARC verifier. She was promoted to her present position in April 1976.

Mrs. Trower is a native of Lumberton, N.C.

Twenty-Nine Staffers Span 10 Years

In November, 29 staff members completed 10 years of service and received Federal Service Award pins:

Susan R. Abbasi	Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
Gail Teamer Burke	National Union Catalog Publication Project
Myron B. Chace, Jr.	Serial and Government Publications Division
Janet Chase	Office of The Librarian
Barry G. Cooper	Collections Management Division
Sharon L. Edwards	Collections Management Division
Charles Hales	Buildings Management Division
John Henry Hass	Science and Technology Division
Deloris Jackson	Catalog Publication Division
Joyce L. Johnson	Photoduplication Service
Vivian E. Kirk	Photoduplication Service
David S. Koitz	Education and Public Welfare Division

Irene Kost	Federal Research Division
Herman Lewis	Acquisitions and Processing Division
Sarah T. Mathis	Buildings Management Division
Marilyn Biery Mitchell	Legislative Liaison Office
Nancy R. Mitchell	Educational Liaison Office
Michael E. Moore	Cataloging Distribution Service
Earnestine A. Murphy	Buildings Management Division
Rhoda S. Newman	Congressional Reference Division
Cynthia D. Parker	Collections Management Division
Janet C. Perry	NUC Publication Project
Rosa M. Polk	Photoduplication Service
Pamela A. Rau	Geography and Map Division
Ellis Gene Smith	Overseas Operations Division
Francine E. Spraggin	Collections Development Office
Betsy B. Sutton	Cataloging Division
Leon Turner	Library Services Division
Betty L. Wilson	Cataloging in Publication Division

Staff Activities

Ranjan Borra of Southern Asia Section, Asian Division, chaired a session entitled "Subhas Chandra Bose and the Hindu Tradition of Violence" at the annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association for Asian Studies, held October 24-26 at Drew University in Madison, N.J. The panelists in the session were David Dell of Columbia University, Nirmal Sinha of Morgan State University, Hitabrata Roy, formerly of the American Consulate, Calcutta, and Craig Baxter of the Department of State. Edwin Hirschman of Towson State University and Hiren Chakrabarti of Calcutta University acted as discussants.

Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, spoke on "Creativity and Aging: A Folklife Perspective" at the final event in the "Creativity of Aging" series presented by the Institute of Gerontology at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on October 30. This University of Michigan series is one of four at major universities across the United States. Following the lecture, two groups of Michigan folk musicians, representing the many older folk artists living in Michigan today, performed in a concert for which Dr. Jabbour served as master of ceremonies. The musicians who performed were brothers Harley and Cloise Sinclair and Ken Staines on the hammered dulcimer, bones, banjo, and piano, and the Wade Mainer family on the guitar and banjo.

David A. Smith, head of the National Union Catalog Publication Project, presented a lecture to the School of Library Service and friends of the book arts press at Columbia University in New York City on November 17. His topic was "The Making of the Pre-56 NUC: A Lecture Celebrating the Completion of the National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints."

Alphonse F. Trezza, director of the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project, addressed the opening session of the ninth annual Federal Interagency Field Librarians' Workshop on Sunday evening, October 26. Mr. Trezza shared with the Federal librarians the goals and objectives and initial reactions of the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project.

The study, jointly supported by the Library of Congress and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, is being carried out under the auspices of the Federal Library Committee. The role of Federal libraries in the evolving nationwide network of libraries and information services as an integral partner is the major focus of the study.

At the final session of the workshop on October 31, **Lucinda Leonard,** Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) coordinator, spoke on "FLC/FEDLINK and the Field Libraries-Management Aspects." She gave an update of the network membership and trends and discussed the management considerations of a large network and highlighted FEDLINK activities most related to field libraries.

The workshop was sponsored by the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Energy, and Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Corps of Engineers. Elsa S. Freeman, director of HUD's Library, was the workshop coordinator.

APPENDIX

Supplemental Report on the 99th Annual Conference Of the American Library Association

New York City, June 28-July 4, 1980

Acquisitions Preconference

Approximately 400 people attended the ALA preconference on "Acquisitions for the Eighties" sponsored by the Association of American Publishers/ Resources and Technical Services Division Joint Committee and the RTSD Resources and Serials Sections on June 26-28.

Common themes running through the talks by 66 speakers, reactors, panel members, and moderators concerned new technologies, problems of distribution, and budget cuts. The keynote address, "Technology and the Future," was given by Richard W. Boss, senior management consultant, Information Systems Consultants, Inc., who stated that technologies augment one another and do not replace each other completely. Thus, people will be familiar with a number of technologies in the future. The diffusion rate from the point at which a technology is viable until it is in widespread use is slow because of economic constraints, attitudes, and legal obstacles such as copyright.

The most important factors affecting publishers and librarians are rising costs, increased accountability, and the variety of available technologies. It is essential that librarians manage their futures more systematically by acting rather than reacting and not trusting the task to specialists in technology. Librarians should look at the mission of the organization, and not just the short-term objective. Mr. Boss concluded by advising librarians that to meet their future obligations they should emphasize continuing education, be involved in more legislative policy activity, involve the professional association as a liaison with technology industries, undertake shared technological ventures between publishers and librarians, and change copyright laws to measure the number of uses, not the number of items.

The first reactor to Mr. Boss's remarks was Joan D. Manley, who chairs the board of Time-Life Books. She began by talking about the trends of publication mergers and acquisitions activities. In the 1960s, these mergers enabled publishers to pay higher advances, provided profits, and permitted smaller editions. Mergers often ensure desirable financial stability. They are not unfriendly takeovers, but are done by mutual consent, usually with current management remaining and ownership changing. The speaker saw little if any damaging effect on the publishing industry as a whole or on libraries due to mergers.

What libraries and publishers should fear is inflation which occurs at a higher and faster rate in publishing than in the economy as a whole and which causes daily changes in the economics of book publishing. Million-dollar advances to authors limit the number of advances possible and thus reduce the number of first authors published. Paperback originals are more common because of skyrocketing reprint rights. While the number of titles published has not decreased, continuing economic pressures may result in the publication of more cookbooks, reference books, and titles certain to make it to the backlist and of less poetry, fiction, and biography.

The second reactor was Peggy Sullivan, assistant commissioner of the Chicago Public Library, who stated that the future will offer more of the same steady budget constraints and a tension between technological development and energy limitations. As library users become better able to determine what they want, their demands may overwhelm libraries.

Arthur Brody, chairman of the board of Brodart, began his reaction with a review of the state of the art. Vendors now supply the books of all publishers, can utilize on-line modular acquisitions systems, and can supply completely cataloged books. Looking forward to the 1980s, Mr. Brody saw an evolution, not a revolution, although microprocessors will cause changes to be made at a more rapid rate than in the last 10 years. During the conference program in 1972, many technological developments discussed at this 1980 conference did not exist. Mr. Brody predicts that before 1990 most libraries will have their own computers to store most records and the information they are now getting from vendors and bibliographic networks. Networks will provide current information and updates, and vendors will be supplying chips with books on them.

Sandra K. Paul, president, SKP Associates, was the first speaker at Session II on "What are the Issues?" She asserted that the library, publisher, and distributor will all have to become familiar with different new technologies. The question is how to make the transition to the future. Circulation systems now being offered to libraries utilize coding that is incompatible with the coding of other systems. In the future, publisher-produced coding in the form of ISBNs will

be used for circulation, warehousing, acquisitions, and returns. The American National Standards Institute Z39 Committee is also concerned with standardization related to libraries and distribution and has developed the ANSI Standard Address Number (SAN), which was approved by ANSI in September. It is hoped that the SAN will be in use by 1981 to assist in book distribution.

Members of the Book Industry Systems Advisory Committee, including representatives of publishers, wholesalers, and library networks, are working on a format to allow the purchaser's computer to query to the vendor's computer regarding books and invoices. Publishers utilizing on-line technology would offer monthly updates on price changes and out-of-print books in a standard computer format. She concluded by questioning the future role of book distributors—whether they will become brokers of information services rather than of books.

Eileen Cooke, director of ALA's Washington, D.C., office, warned the audience of reduced Federal funding for college library programs. In order to get Federal support, libraries must work at the state and local levels to encourage public support. It is the responsibility of libraries to make their needs known even if they are not being given the necessary funds.

Betty Bender, director, Spokane (Wash.) Public Library, discussed the impact of technology on library users. Social trends change users' needs. Increased networking will have an impact on the quantity and diversity of acquisitions. Users who are learning about titles of which they were unaware are creating new demands. Paperback books increasingly fill immediate needs but are damaged and lost more easily. When replacements are needed, the speaker asked, will publishers have them available or will libraries be faced with more demands for unavailable material? Efforts at cooperation may mean that improved service will depend on sharing data bases, computers, and materials. Library user profiles will help match users with new materials.

Session III of the conference, concerned with the impact of issues on book collections, was led by Paul H. Mosher, assistant director, Stanford University Libraries, who discussed academic libraries. Individual libraries will expand by developing alternative collection strategies. The balanced collection is becoming obsolete and undesirable as cooperation among libraries concentrates on diversified collection development strategies. Collections managers begin by looking at local needs and then examine coordinated collection management among similar libraries on a regional level, thus reducing the need for each library to fulfill the same functions. These activities presume automated bibliographic control and adequate delivery capacities. They are not meant to prevent duplication of collections for local needs, but to make materials that libraries do not have or cannot afford available to users. Past attempts at cooperation were not successful because there was lack of communication, automation was not developed, delivery was a problem, and a plethora of forms was necessary. Any new plan should involve numerous research libraries and the Library of Congress working together on the assignment of cataloging responsibilities, coordination of storage and weeding, and the assignment of collection responsibilities.

Audrey B. Eaglen, acquisitions librarian, Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Library, spoke of the impact of issues on the public library. She was concerned with practical human issues, relating her library's experience with equipment vendors and the impact of automation upon the staff. Staffing needs were reduced through automation, and staff members were intimidated by the required equipment changes.

A publisher's perspective was offered by Donald S. Lamm, president, W. W. Norton & Co., who described the book publishing industry's inadequate management and control, high hazards and waste (with economic burdens unequally distributed between branches), and ineffective distribution. A report published in 1934 called for a stringent market analysis and a reduction of the number of books being published. Today, there are twice as many people in publishing and five times as many books being published. Mr. Lamm warned that any sophisticated data analysis involving a systematic reduction of books to certain quantities would reduce the quality of publications. The chaotic state of the publishing industry is its strength and encourages creativity. Mr. Lamm predicted that the business of publishing will not become more orderly and publishers will not show collective restraint. Slow or no growth may be possible but not a large decrease in numbers of books published. Mr. Lamm predicted that publishers will be more selective and specialized, they will publish smaller books, and books will become increasingly an international commodity. Distribution will become a bit more simplified and authors will become more self-reliant, depending less on editorial service provided by publishers. Prices will continue to reflect the increasing costs of raw materials.

Session III concluded with a controversial presentation by Warren Eisenberg, marketing director, Ballen Booksellers International. He began his talk by stating that cooperation among sellers, publishers, and libraries is not possible. Mr. Eisenberg charged that there is an adversary relationship between booksellers and publishers because of competition for

book business and that the publishing community is insensitive to academic booksellers and libraries. Libraries, with their disparate structures, face an awesome task to making cooperative efforts, and including publishers and booksellers in this effort would compound the problem. Mr. Eisenberg urged libraries to eliminate the publisher from consideration as an ally, instead using the fertile resources of the booksellers. He concluded by warning that the decisions of the library community, not technology or economics, will make an impact on book collections, and that the dynamics of decision-making were lacking in this conference.

Donald King, president, King Associates, led the presentations on the impact of issues on serials collections by exposing four publishing myths. The first, that the number of journals published is exploding, is contradicted by the fact that the number of journals published is increasing only by two to four percent a year. Second, publishers are not going bankrupt—the majority have a good cash flow. Third, even if current issues of journals are published in electronic form, paper copies will continue to exist. Fourth, an economic squeeze may force authors to pay fees to have their articles included in journals. The payment of royalties on photocopies continues to be controversial.

C. Lee Jones, program officer, Council on Library Resources, Inc., described the proposed National Periodicals Center (NPC). Plans for the NPC are based on the assumption that one or more repositories would collect and preserve at least one copy of periodical materials. Assured access to periodical information is one element. Whether some publishers want to allow access is still in question. The goal of the National Periodicals Center would be rapid delivery and reduction of total cost. Libraries could store periodicals unbound until the high-use period has passed and make binding or deselection decisions with the assurance that periodicals would be available through the NPC. Predictions for space needs could be based on the assurance that there would be less need for retention of back files. Publishers could expect one extra subscription from the NPC since libraries would drop subscriptions only as a last resort. Moreover, the number of subsciptions has been dropping since the late 1960s, and the trend is not attributable to the NPC. Publishers would benefit from an efficient collection of royalty fees for reproduction of copyrighted works.

Sheila T. Dowd, assistant university librarian for reference services and collection development, University of California at Berkeley, gave her views on managing a serials collection. When managing serial dollars, deselection should be applied early and there should be a continuing review. Because of the difficulty of developing a consensus on priorities and because of overlapping programs, libraries will cancel the same titles. Many small subscription journals will vanish. Access through data bases will increase user awareness and demand while the quantity of available materials declines. A "copy of record" or "last copy" in a consortium requires collective support. The use of bibliographic resources will enable seldom-used but important titles to be identified and the responsibilities for collection and maintenance to be assigned.

James Schmidt, director, Brown University Library, read a paper prepared by William Axford entitled "Collection Management: A New Dimension" on the implications of the study on book use by Allen Kent of the University of Pittsburgh. Because of the doubts this study raised, its completion was discouraged to prevent possible legislative fund cuts. Libraries will be forced, however, into collection use studies because of a need to utilize storage properly, and decisions about what goes into the collections must be based on more than casual observations. Since there is a correlation between book use on and off library premises, sophisticated aûtomated circulation systems will provide the data on collection use.

Such findings imply that libraries can no longer strive for self-sufficiency. Collection management will cease to be solely the responsibility of the faculty and library, and others will become more involved to assure a stable investment in local collection development. New approaches to collections management might include interinstitutional studies. The use-equals-value approach is becoming more accepted.

Norman Dudley, assistant university librarian, University of California at Los Angeles, responded to Mr. Axford's paper by questioning whether use figures would be as helpful as expected. While it is important to pay attention to the present use of the collection, librarians must not forget the equally important responsibility of anticipating needs for scholarship and thereby supporting tomorrow's research needs as well as today's.

The final session of the preconference examined coping with change. John F. Knapp of Ringgold Management Systems gave his views on how vendors will manage change. Management in most organizations today involves intuition, bias, and coping. Strategic plans are allowed to slide as management reacts to momentary pressures. Management should anticipate change rather than react to pressures. The technology is fully developed for paperless ordering, but standards are not. Although a book order format and transmissions between vendors and publishers have been developed, firms are not yet committed to

uniform standards. They are not sure how to manage and cannot predict how the management pattern will change, which results in a general conservatism. When the new technology is utilized, vendors will all employ inexpensive data processing equipment for communications. They will access a centralized data base, which is tailored to acquisitions, not cataloging, and which will offer current information on prices and availability immediately. Since publishers will have the technology to handle small orders, libraries will purchase more materials directly from the publisher. Mr. Knapp closed by predicting the reemergence of local book suppliers as a primary source for purchases since they will have access to the same information as the large vendor.

Edward E. Shaw, president of The Research Libraries Group, addressed the topic of what libraries will do to manage change. How the university will manage change will have a bearing on libraries. Universities have human, financial, and physical resources. In the 1980s, information will be added to these three major resources. To manage the flow of information, digital information networks are being developed, and universities, with fewer dollars, need to acquire a broader range of information. Libraries now provide less of the total information needed by the scholarly community than before. The annual growth rate for video materials is 37 percent; for machine-readable data, 22 percent; for voice, 10 percent; and for written communication, 4 percent. University politics display an awareness of increasing dependence on non-library information areas. These areas will command more of the resources. An integrated approach to information needs must be developed, including the library as a part of it. Libraries must participate in these decisions and lead the university. There is a great need to test shared collections management. A major dilemma is meeting this need in the setting of institutions that are slow to change.

Erwin Glikes, vice president, Simon and Schuster, gave his view of publishers past and future. Publishers and librarians face similar problems. Both buy books—publishers for their lists and libraries for collections. Their decisions involve the same struggle. Both determine the kind of information to be offered to society, and both face the pressures of measuring frequency of use of their books. For publishers, the number of customers is the measure. Publishers report to corporate managers who are concerned with cash flow and rate of return, and frequency of use means profit to professional management. Giving in to the criterion of use, according to Mr. Gilkes, presages a new Dark Ages. The criterion of use rules out judgments on the quality of use, leaving the problem of how to measure frequency versus quality of use. The current trend and the easy solution is to use the criterion of frequency of use. But there are other reasons for the existence of libraries, and the role of books in society is measured by more than their frequency of use. [*Linda Pletzke*]

Correction: In the September 26 installment of ALA reports, the LC *Information Bulletin* incorrectly identified John Lancaster in the account of the meeting of the Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL (p. 382). Mr. Lancaster is special collections librarian at the Amherst College Library in Amherst, Mass. The editor regrets the error.

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